

SAINT PAUL, JANUARY 15, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents facilities to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

MOVING THE STAGE FROM THE MINNESOTA RIVER.

The Senatorial question having been disposed of, and the standing committees appointed, the Legislature has now fairly entered upon the business of the session. Among the important bills already introduced, we notice one by Hon. Mr. Porter, of Blue Earth county, appropriating \$3,000 for the purpose of cutting away and clearing out the snags in the Minnesota river—a project which is rendered practicable by the unprecedented low stage of water to which the prolonged drought of the last two years has reduced that stream.

Such an opportunity for reliving this important commercial channel of those dangerous obstructions may not occur again for years. It is scarcely too much to say that the objects proposed to be accomplished by the comparatively trifling expenditure of \$3,000, would be cheaply purchased at a cost of fifty times that amount if that amount were required for the work.

For it will go far to make navigation at low stages of water practicable in the Minnesota river, which is now rendered almost useless for commercial purposes by the formidable *abatis* of snags, which has been planted, year after year, along the whole course of the stream. The low water is represented to be less an obstacle to navigation, of itself, than these sunken trees, which are stuck like a string of a Virginia fence, all along its narrow channel.

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THE SOLDIERS' VOTING BILL.

It was intimated by Attorney General Cole in a recent letter to the Press that, at the time of the passage of "the soldiers' voting bill," grave doubts existed in the minds of eminent lawyers and judges, both Democratic and Republican, as to the constitutionality of that measure. We are not told whether these doubts still exist; but as the language of the Attorney General, whose opinion upon a question of this character is relied upon, reflects no doubt upon the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, it would imply that such doubts were not unreasonable at the time, and might have been conscientiously entertained by good lawyers, it is fair to presume that they still exist and that certain eminent lawyers and judges continue to regard the soldiers' voting bill as of questionable constitutionality; for the lapse of time would hardly mitigate the force of a constitutional objection which was originally well taken.

If this be the case, it certainly opens up a new and startling view of the subject, and the question may well be asked why, if the opinion has been seriously entertained by competent lawyers, or if any ground whatever exists to justify even the suspicion, that a law of such vital importance, under which the people of this State have been innocently holding elections for the past two years, is a violation of the Constitution—no effort has been made, and no step taken, to remedy a defect so radical and fatal to its validity and so prejudicial to that wholesome public sentiment which the learned Groote describes as "Constitutional morality."

If the law is unconstitutional, it is simply worthless. It defeats its own ends, and instead of doing justice to our soldiers cheats them of the justice which is their due. To act upon it, in such a case, is simply and foolishly criminal; and if its unconstitutionality is not enhanced, its folly is by the obvious fact that the remedy is as simple, and as easily applied as the law itself.

Other States have disposed of Constitutional objections to the extension of the elective franchise to their soldiers by the easy process of a constitutional amendment, and it is high time that such an amendment was provided for by our own Legislature, and that the suffrage of our soldiers should be planted upon the solid rock of the Constitution.

The Governor in his message has called attention to certain defects in the practical operation of the law as it at present stands. We trust, then, while the Legislature is revising the details of the law, it will not neglect to purge it of all legal question, and to ensure its validity by a constitutional amendment covering every possible ground of objection.

This Bankrupt Bill is still before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The New York Times is afraid the dilatory proceedings of the Senate and the various revisions in both ranches will occupy so much time as to defeat the bill.

In the case of the libel suit of ex-Mayor Odyke against Thurlow Weed, the jury have disagreed. Some of the jury were for awarding six cents damages. They disagreed in that and some other sum.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1865.

NUMBER 12.

PEACE MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

The Blair Mission—Comments of the Richmond Whig—The Blairs Deserve Spies—They Deserve Hanging—Peace Commissioners at Raleigh—Sherman's Conciliatory Policy.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 6.

Surely the Yankee nation is the most impudent nation that ever existed. No other could afford to do so much damage to the South, and therefore presents inducements to endeavor which they will not find elsewhere.

Moving the Stage from the Minnesota River.

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THE CITY.

THE LATE FAIR.

Dismantling the Halls—Important Notice to those Holding Claims.

Though the work was cheerfully prosecuted, every one feels relieved at the conclusion of the Sanitary Fair. It was a noble undertaking and nobly was it executed. Ladies and gentlemen that the result of their labors has been a harvest of which they may well be proud. There have been many instances of benevolence worthy of notice, but there just as worthy may have escaped attention it would be improper to make any special mention. Besides it is not the greatest gift, and we doubt not many small donations have been, in proportion to the means of the donor, more deserving of notice than the highest on the list. All the participants are entitled to credit and we would not detract from any.

DISMANTLED.

Mozart Hall and the Art Gallery were cleared of everything except the decorations yesterday, and by noon a stranger would not have thought those halls were so recently filled with elegant pictures and almost innumerable articles. The halls were cleaned and everything made ready for the evening hop.

RECEIPTS IN THE REFRESHMENT HALL ON THURSDAY.

No. 2 Table.....	\$5.20
" 4 ".....	58.65
" 4 ".....	14.04
" 5 ".....	10.00
" 6 ".....	22.34
" 7 ".....	37.50
" 8 ".....	107.50
" 9 ".....	12.00
" 10 ".....	59.63
" 11 ".....	89.76
" 12 ".....	13.00
" 13 ".....	23.05
Total.....	507.45

PRESENT YOUR CLAIMS.

All claims of whatever kind should be presented to Mr. Ingersoll, at store, immediately. The should be made on against the St. Paul Sanitary Fair, and state the name of the person who made or ordered the purchase.

Persons having claims should not do lay in this matter, as it is desirable to settle all the accounts of the Fair at once.

POETRY AND OYSTERS.

The piggy wiggly aroused the poetic fancy of some knight of song, and the refreshment hall has had a similar effect. We have received the following graphic and excellent delineation of the scene during the rush:

SANITARY FAIR IN THE REFRESHMENT ROOM.

BY K. W. N.

Crowds upon the stairway—
Crowds within the Hall;
It's clear enough the Ladies
Are feeding all St. Paul.
See them as they enter,
Hear the exclamation—
"Moss as bad as runners
At a railway station!"

"Number 10's the table,"
Shouted in your ear.
"A seat at Number 12
Is waiting for you here."

"We will serve you well
Here at Number 9."
"Oh, but sit, you promised
At Number 5 to dine!"

Poor bewilfed youth,
Looks in mute despair;
Then frantically seizes
Upon the nearest chair,

Vowing as he does so,
To do the best he's able,
Before the Fair is over
To eat at every table.

Rushing round with oysters,
In each hand a stew,
The crowd before so dense,
You know you can't get through.

Glancing o'er your shoulder,
As behind they press,
Another dish of oysters
Is streaming down your dress.

If your "Sunday gown,"
Is shining at the Fair,
You soon make up your mind,
You wish it was not there.

Tossing on your pillow,
Too weary to complain,
If little slumber comes
To cool your brain,

Quick you hear the murmur—
"Oysters and ice-cream"—
At Number 5 you're serving
Through a troubled dream.

Oh, the blinding headaches!
Oh, the weary feet!
Oh, the rash of people—
For something good to eat!

But we bear it gladly—
Proud to do our part
To aid the soldier's widow,
And cheer the orphan's heart.

St. Paul, Jan. 12, 1865.

CONTRIBUTION FROM BELGIUM.

Gen. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Brussels, has authorized Messrs. Barbour & Oakes to hand to the ladies of the Sanitary Fair, one hundred dollars for the benefit of soldiers' wives and children and sick soldiers who are needy. Also his steward, Mr. Bartholomew Slocum, who is seen to become a resident of our city, sends thirty-one dollars for the same purpose.

TESTIMONIAL TO CHIEF CLEVELAND.

We are glad to note that the valuable services of the Chief of Police during the Fair, were duly appreciated. He was faithful and untiring in his labors, maintained the best of order, and prevented much of the confusion which is incident to such crowded gatherings. He was presented, yesterday, with an elegant silver-plated tureen and ladle, bearing the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY J. D. CLEVELAND,

to the Ladies and Gentlemen of
the St. Paul Sanitary Fair.

It is but just to add that the Chief was ably seconded in his labors by Captain Sprague.

THE SILVER.

Those persons who furnished silver for the tables in the refreshment room, are requested to call this morning and identify-

the same and remove it, as it is desirable to clear the room.

A CRITICISM.

Editor St. Paul Press:

In this morning's notices of the Sanitary Fair, the *Pioneer*, under the head of "Vote of Thanks," prints a notice very much to the effect which follows: "A few days ago, which latter is being into conspicuous notice, a few of the Committees at the expense or the rest, and makes a lever of the many to exalt this few. Why there should be a distinction made, or why the Committee should be graded, and one grade should compliment the other, is inexplicable, and is certainly in bad taste."

The Committees are workers, and all deserve a share of the thanks, and are entitled to thanks or testimonial from the other. The idea that any individual performance was unequalled, is rather startling, but excusable perhaps, in Western position and oratory.

BON GOUT.

January 13, 1865.

The Raffles.—The Piano and Sewing Machine raffles took place at Root & Cad's Music Store yesterday. Number 346 drew the piano, Mr. B. Beebe being the lucky holder. Mr. C. W. Carpenter held 51, which was the lucky number on the Sewing Machine.

On Thursday evening it was thought the piano raffle would have to be abandoned as quite a large portion of the tickets remained unsold. While in this dilemma, three young men concluded to contribute to the Fair by taking all the remaining chances, two hundred and twenty-five in number. Their lucky star was not in the ascendency, and the holder of a single ticket had the prize.

The Sanitary Hop.—About two hundred and fifty persons were present at the Sanitary Hop, last evening. A larger attendance was anticipated, but, probably owing to the fatigue incident to the Fair, many were prevented from coming, who would otherwise have been glad to have done so.

Both Mozart and Masonic Hall were open for the dancers, and the space being ample, the pleasure of the entertainment was much increased. There never was a better opportunity in St. Paul for a pleasant party than was presented last night, and the persons who embraced it enjoyed themselves greatly.

Supre no Court.—The cases heard yesterday were as follows:

Joseph Van Emans vs. Stanchfield & Brown and John Dudley. The argument, which was commenced on Thursday, was concluded on Friday.

Josiah S. Trigg vs. John Larson, argued and submitted.

John S. Walker, Treasurer of Hennepin County, ex. Daniel D. Stewart, argued.

Fork.—There has been quite a tumble in our last report, owing to the packers, having for the most part, ceased their purchases. It is now selling from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per hundred. The latter price is the outside figure and is given only for a prime article.

The North Holding her in Contempt and the Rebels Regarding her with Disgust.

From the Richmond White, Jan. 4.

Three of our contemporaries seem to be engaged in a controversy as to whether it would not be better to return to customs to Great Britain, or to submit to the Yankees. We have a right to the controversy the attention which we usually accord to the suggestions of our neighbors, for the simple reason that we can conceive of nothing more unprofitable at this moment than to offend the rebels.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* declares that there were only seventeen persons present at the citizens' meeting at Savannah. The *Chronicle* comments on affairs in Savannah by warning Georgians against subversion, saying it is treasonable.

The Albany *Argus* says: "We understand that a number of gentlemen, friends of Gov. Fenton, have joined in presenting to him the celebrated Victoria dinner set. It is an elegant present, including the heavy stock we have on hand, will for the next thirty days cost our goods, consisting of OYSTER COATS, UNDER-GARMENTS, PANTS, VESTS, and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for LESS THAN COST."

EASTWOOD & MORRISON.

St. Paul, Roger's Block 8 doors above the Bridge.

Office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.—Mr. C. H. St. John, Agent for Milwaukee and Wisconsin, Milwaukee, June 16th, 1864.—*Dear Sir,*—I give you great pleasure to inform you that Gen. Sherman had recently given assurances that he will not change the status of the slaves, and that he will not allow interference on the part of the army in the relations between master and slave. He would graciously incorporate with him in his movement, and he would have produced intense pleasure at Washington and in the North.

The rebel papers state that Gen. R. S. Ripley has superseded Houston in command of the rebel army of Tennessee. They reiterate the report that General Sterling Price has died of apoplexy.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* declares that there were only seventeen persons present at the citizens' meeting at Savannah. The *Chronicle* comments on affairs in Savannah by warning Georgians against subversion, saying it is treasonable.

The Albany *Argus* says: "We understand that a number of gentlemen, friends of Gov. Fenton, have joined in presenting to him the celebrated Victoria dinner set. It is an elegant present, including the heavy stock we have on hand, will for the next thirty days cost our goods, consisting of OYSTER COATS, UNDER-GARMENTS, PANTS, VESTS, and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for LESS THAN COST."

EASTWOOD & MORRISON.

St. Paul, Roger's Block 8 doors above the Bridge.

Private Apartment for ladies.—*Holiday Home* and with six plush-mats, four chairs, two sofa, pocket book, mat (the only ones in the State), and carpet (for slippers).

Liquors.—Spiced rum punches, egg nog, brandy punch, rum and Jerry, sweet cider, ale, imported wines and liqueurs, and every novelty.

Private apartment for ladies.—*Holiday Home* and with six plush-mats, four chairs, two sofa, pocket book, mat (the only ones in the State), and carpet (for slippers).

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THE CITY.

Fair Matters—The Hop.—Returns not having been made of all the money received, we are unable to present this morning a table showing the aggregate receipts of the late Sanitary Fair. The Hop receipts were \$514, the refreshment tables realizing \$166, and the sale of tickets \$348.

Including the donation of the Union Club, (\$300) the receipts of the Treasurer and Cashier of the Fair, thus far, amount to \$18,113.82. Other matters yet to be settled will probably increase this sum to \$18,500, so that after paying the expenses, there will be between ten and eleven thousand dollars to be expended in aid of the soldiers' welfare. A detailed statement will be made in a day or two, showing the total receipts.

The ladies who labored so industriously in the refreshment room will be interested in seeing the following exhibit of the total receipts of each table during the Fair, including the Hop. Number one and four were discontinued on Tuesday:

No. 1 Table	\$86 65
.. 3 ..	117 80
.. 4 ..	101 93
.. 5 ..	175 55
.. 6 ..	104 45
.. 7 ..	188 79
.. 8 ..	109 23
.. 9 ..	223 23
.. 10 ..	13 25
.. 11 ..	238 25
.. 12 ..	14 25
.. 13 ..	123 35
Total ..	\$2,111 75

One fourth of the proceeds of the First Presbyterian Church Fair were sent in yesterday, amounting to \$716.

Quite a number of articles, valise, scarfs, &c., lost during the Fair are in the hands of the Chief of Police and the owners can obtain them by calling on him.

There is now quite a general feeling of regret that the suggestion of the Press was not acted upon and the fair continued longer. A large number of people came from the country on Friday to attend the Fair, not being aware that it closed the previous day. By prolonging it, the sacrifice which was made by the auction would in a great measure have been obviated, and the Hop would undoubtedly have been more successful this week, when the people had an opportunity to recover from their fatigue.

A Worthy Object.—Our readers are familiar with the circumstances of the horrible murder of a soldier named Geo. Arnold, committed near Wilbergh's last election. They will also remember the proceedings of a public meeting held in Dodge county, where the family of the murdered man reside, at which steps were taken to raise a fund for their aid. Mr. Fifer Whiting of Ashland, Dodge county, is now in the city soliciting subscriptions for Mrs. Arnold, the unfortunate widow, and we hope he will receive liberal contributions.

Application for a pension has been made, but it was refused, because the death occurred while the soldier was on furlough. He left a wife and four children, whose only means of support is a small farm, which is mortgaged. The object of raising this subscription is to pay off the mortgage. Mrs. Arnold is a worthy and industrious woman, and the severe affliction which has befallen her should be alleviated as much as possible.

The Probate Office.—The application of Judge Crowell for a writ of mandamus, to obtain possession of the Probate office, to which he has twice been duly elected, came up in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and was continued for one week. While we have no doubt concerning the nature of the decision when the case is heard, we forbear comment during its progress, but it is to be hoped that Lathwell will receive the highest penalty fixed in section 73, chapter 11 of the revised statutes.

Whenever the term of office of any Judge of Probate shall expire, it shall be his duty to deliver over to his successor in all tools and papers, and to ask of the Judge of Probate in his possession, and upon failure to do so within five days after the date of his removal, he shall be liable to indictment and punishment, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Parties having Probate business to transact should postpone it until after this application is settled, they run the risk of having his acts pronounced illegal, and it is even questionable whether any of Lambert's official acts for the past year would bear the test of litigation.

New Name for a Fig.—A somewhat vagrant countryman called upon the Chief of Police yesterday, and complained that he had received a worthless five dollar bill at the Sanitary Fair ticket office. He was anxious to get his money back, and in relating his grievances said:

"The whole d—d thing was a swindle. I bought a ticket in the pig raffle, and they took it off to the International and raffled it without telling me know anything about it, and so that I wouldn't know it, they called it by another name."

Our verdant friend had evidently heard of the sly raffle at the International, Thursday night, and supposed it was another name for the Sanitary Fig, which has not yet been placed in the chance scale.

Raffles Last Night.—A number of articles which were purchased at the Sanitary Fair, yesterday, were raffled off at the Merchant's last night. The following persons were the winners:

J. C. Rague, first prize, afghan. E. B. Allen, of Hastings, second prize, slate pencil. Paul Reiger, third prize, sofa cushion. Col. Tamlyn, fourth prize, sofa cushion. Macmillan, fifth prize, sofa cushion. J. L. Gibbs, sixth prize, morning gown.

Amateur Concert.—Our Minneapolis neighbors are to be favored with an amateur concert to-morrow evening, at Harrison's Hall, for the benefit of soldiers' families. The program gives promise of an excellent entertainment.

All who wish to buy clothing will save money by going to Eastwood and Morrison's to make purchases. They have the best of goods and are selling at prices that is far below what is charged for the same in the Eastern market.

Relief Committee Meeting.—The Ward Relief Committee appointed some time since will meet at General Washington's club at 9 P. M. to-morrow.

The following are the meetings of the aggregate receipts of the late Sanitary Fair. The Hop receipts were \$514, the refreshment tables realizing \$166, and the sale of tickets \$348.

Sale of School Land.—A forty acre section of school land, in Rose Township, was sold at the State Auditor's office to settle debts to the State. The amount is \$18,113.82. Other matters yet to be settled will probably increase this sum to \$18,500, so that after paying the expenses, there will be between ten and eleven thousand dollars to be expended in aid of the soldiers' welfare. A detailed statement will be made in a day or two, showing the total receipts.

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Total ..	\$2,111 75

The Annual Paw Renting in the Baptist Church will take place to-morrow (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock. Those wishing seats will do well to be present at the apportioned time.

Home Insurance Company.—The Home Insurance Company of St. Paul, make their third annual report to-day. Their total assets are \$1,000,000. The company does business in Minnesota only, and the risks taken are all first-class.

The Company commenced business the 15th of last April, since which time they have issued 2,385 policies. The amount of premiums taken is \$9,676.63, and amount of cash \$27,153.65, making total assets \$37,013.65. Fifteen policies have been paid up, and the remaining paid up, some of them within ten days after proof of the loss was received. This promptitude is unusual in the insurance business, as companies generally take many days to make such settlements.

This Company has provided itself with a large force of agents, who are well informed in the particular manner in which the business is conducted and the prompt adjustment of losses, renders the Home Insurance Company of St. Paul a great favorite.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul Library Association will be held in the Library Room on Tuesday, January 17th, at 7 P. M., for the choice of officers for the ensuing year.

W. H. KELLEY, Recording Secy., St. Paul, Jan. 14, 1865. J.M.S.-P.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. PAUL.

President No. 1, John C. Miller, from April 15th, 1864, to Jan. 15th, 1865.

Whole number of Losses reported.

Whole number of Losses adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

E. WEBB, President.

J. H. STEWART, Vice President.

L. W. KENDALL, Secretary.

W. A. WELLS, General Agent.

G. C. COLE, of Rochester.

Jan. 15th, 1865, J.M.S.-P.

NEW ROUTE TO LA CROSSE.

To La Crosse via Rochester.

J. C. BURGARD & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, PHARMACEUTICALS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Wm. L. Burge, President.

J. H. Bradbury, Vice President.

J. C. Burgard, Secretary.

G. C. Cole, of Rochester.

Jan. 22d-23d.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after this the 3d day of January, 1865, all gratuitous advertising of every name and nature, shall cease.

The London Star observes of the New York Tribune: "We must take care and give them no reasonable grounds for provocation, so that if we are not our own masters, we may be their jailors, not ours."

The London Star believes that the feeling in the United States about the release of the St. Albans raiders would do very much to assist the Canadian authorities in their efforts to bring about a very serious misunderstanding between the two countries.

The Daily News says: "The order of General Dix will be disapproved by the Washington authorities." It says: "The pique which could alone warrant such course is that the Canadian authorities are not in a position to furnish the evidence of alienage and just cause which would entitle them to compensation. We have no reason to doubt that the Canadian Government is well aware of the facts."

The Daily News adds: "The order of General Dix will be disapproved by the Washington authorities." It says: "The pique which could alone warrant such course is that the Canadian authorities are not in a position to furnish the evidence of alienage and just cause which would entitle them to compensation. We have no reason to doubt that the Canadian Government is well aware of the facts."

The London Star condemns the hasty action of General Dix, as uncalled for, and for the reasons which passed in Congress in reference to Canada, and demands that he be removed from command, and compelled to apologize for his conduct.

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The Saint Paul Press.

THIRD DAILY, THURS. KEEPS AND WEEKLY.
ADVERTISING THE PROGRESS

THE GREAT TRUNK TRAGEDY.

Appearance of the Woman in Court—Extense Excitement in Norfolk—No Feeling Existing for the Accused—Doubts as to the Truth—The Trial, what is said where it came from—Sentence of the Woman.

Special Correspondent, Philadelphia Press.

FORTRESS, Va., Jan. 7, 1865.—The great Trunk Tragedy, which has so excited public attention, has come to a close to a sad end, yesterday, by the trial, conviction and sentence of the accused party. Maria Louise Lieder, the alleged perpetrator of the crime, was tall thin woman, apparently forty years of age, with a German by birth, and the countenance still clinging to her language. Yesterday morning she was brought into court, and after the trial, which occupied an hour and a half, she was condemned to a penal servitude for life.

She was dressed in a plain black dress, and a corresponding dark colored bonnet. Her face evidently shone forth very sweet. She stood at the bar of the court, where she was kept for three days, after which time she received her trial as above recorded.

Judge Parker, after having consulted with his wife, sent her to the gallows.

Opinions of the State Press
Continued.

From the Rochester Republic.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Winslow Republican informs us, that Hon. Daniel S. Norton has been elected for U.S. Senator. We feel sorry to see the State represented by the people of Minnesota upon having a representative in the United States Senate who cannot upon any pretense be called a drunkard or debauchee. Mr. Norton is a gentleman of great talents, a large proportion of whom he will make a pillar who will be in honor to the State he represents and whom the people of the State will delight to honor. A man who will faithfully represent and labor for the interests of his country and State. We hope that he will prove all that his constituents may anticipate or desire.

From the Wilson Republican.

The election of Mr. Norton, when we take into consideration the circumstances under which that man took office, is one of the most remarkable national trials with which we are acquainted. It was employed in spite of obstacles which, although unexampled, were overcome.

Mr. Norton, a young newspaper reporter, and the gentleman connected with the "Old Dominion," are greatly interested in a transfer of the woman's testimony. Major Webster, the president of the judges, has given his opinion that the case at issue opened. I give the testimony exactly as it was rendered by the woman, correcting all the grammatical errors which a person of her education and station in life must be supposed to have made.

Maria Louise Lieder sworn—am I the person accused and guilty of taking a trunk from Norfolk to Baltimore containing the body of John Franson?

Question—Are you a married woman? Answer—No, sir; I never was married, but kept a common house at the corner of Wabash and Little Water street. I lived with my man, Freedon, to whom I became attached, and we lived together as man and wife.

Q. Did you ever have any children?

A. Yes, sir. (The woman blushed deeply.)

Q. Who was the father of these children?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Did you ever live with this man after he had enlisted?

A. Yes, sir; I never knew him before that time.

Q. Now state to the Court all you know about the man's affairs.

The woman here became greatly affected and wept bitterly, but in a short time continued her evidence—John Freedon told me that he was tired of the money, and that if I would get him to Chicago, he would give me four hundred dollars, so I went to him and told him to go to Canada and get some money.

He said, "Go and buy a large trunk, and I will get in it, and you can do just as you like with it." I went to Baltimore, and then got in the cars and go to Chicago. I did not like to do it, but he made me; and so I got the trunk, and then got in it, and we were on board the Baltimore boat.

Q. By Judge Webster. Did he not say anything about something?

A. He had a small hole in the trunk. (Here the trunk was shown. It is a large and handsome one, about twenty-five inches high, sixteen inches broad, and thirty-two inches long. Immediately beneath the strain is a small opening through which the dashed breath by means of a pipe stem. It would be almost impossible to detect the orifice unless it was pointed out. The whole would not admit the passage of a scissor, and it must be a small hole.) That was the only thing which I was to know when he was going on. He answered it twice, so that I knew it was all right. He had no liquor in his trunk—not but a canteen of water, a towel, and a piece of chewing tobacco. I had a small pocket knife, and I carried a hawser to take me to a hotel, but I do not know which one it was I was so anxious to get to. When I got to the hotel I went up stairs, and laid the trunk down, and necessary inference is that the advocate of Mr. Windom, as well as those of Mr. Swift, were over, at the close, to the support of the successful candidate. It is his fact, that a portion of his enemies, who were in the same party, were present, and that he was compelled to take the oath, but their answer is, "Father, would you have us commit perjury?"

The parties are nearly strangers to me; my only motive for thus giving in their behalf is the hope of doing justice to the man.

Very respectfully yours,

F. H. SMITH.

Major Gen. B. E. BUTLER,
Captain and Adj't Gen.,
MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

Answer to your query of VENICE, NOV. 20—Your Correspondent, J. R. SMITH, Jan. 2, 1865—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in relation to the case of conscience in certain instances, sufficient to themselves, save to enter into an agreement to defeat his nomination at all hazards. Finding that Mr. Norton, next to Mr. Wilkins, distinguished himself in a portion of his conduct, we will be pleased to make a sacrifice of my fellow voter, and holding out a salutary promise of future reward.

The nomination will be observed by a table given elsewhere, and referred to in their case upon the merits of the party.

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MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

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The nomination will be observed by a table given elsewhere, and referred to in their case upon the merits of the party.

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The Saint Paul Press.

A weekly newspaper, published daily, TRUTH AND VERITY.

THE GREAT TRUNK TRAGEDY.

Appearance of the Woman in Court
—**Intense Excitement in Norfolk**—**Foolish Extravagance of the Accused Party**
—**Woman's Wrecks Blistered during the Trial**—**The Trunk**, which is where it came from—**Sentence of the Woman**.

Special Cor., Philadelphia Press.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17, 1865.—The great Trunk Tragedy, which has so excited public interest throughout the North, came to a final yesterday, by the trial, conviction and sentence of the accused party, Maria Louis Linder, the alleged perpetrator of the crime, is a tall thin woman, apparently about forty years of age, with dark hair, and the monotone lip still clinging to her language.

Yesterday morning she was brought into court, and after the trial, which occupied an hour and a half, she was sentenced.

She was dressed in a plain black dress, and a corresponding dark colored bonnet. Her face evidently showed forth the deep mental agony that was upheaving every nerve. She stood at the bar of the court, not exactly composed, but upon having a representative in the United States Senate who cannot upon any pretense be called a drunkard or debauchee. Mr. Norton is a gentleman of fair talents, a large public orator, who had been allowed the special privilege of attendance. Indeed, he was a frequent reporter of both the Northern newspapers, and the gentleman connected with the Old Dominion is greatly indebted for a transferance of the woman's testimony. Major Webster, the presiding judge, called his court to order, and the case was at once opened. I give the following exactly as it was rendered by the woman, correcting all the grammatical errors, which a person of her education and station in life would be supposed to have made.

Maria Louis Linder sworn.—I am the person accused and guilty of taking a trunk from Norfolk to Baltimore containing the body of John Freeborn.

Question. Are you a man or woman? Answer. No, I never was married, but kept a common house at the corner of Academy and Little Water street. I lived with my man Freeborn, to whom I became attached, and we lived together.

A. Yes, sir; I never knew him before that time.

Q. Now state to the Court all you know about the trunk.

The parties here became greatly affected and wept bitterly, in a short time confirmed her evidence.—John Freeborn told me that he was tired of the army, and that if I would get him to Chicago, he would give me four hundred dollars, and I could go to Canada and get married. I told him I would do what he wanted, but he left for the Government, and I watched everything so closely. He said, "Go and buy a large trunk, and I will get in it, and you can do with me just as though I was your slave." He then went to New York, and I went to Canada and got married.

A. Did you ever live with this man after he had enlisted?

A. Yes, sir; I never knew him before that time.

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Q. Did you ever have any children?

A. Yes, sir. (The woman blushed deeply.)

Q. Who was the father of these children?

A. Do not know, sir.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865.

THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.
KEPT BY DAY AND NIGHT, OPHIOTISTS, CORNER
OF THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS.

JANUARY. 7 A.M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M. 10 P.M.
10 Monday..... 5 16 11 12

* Below zero.

Personal.—A telegram from Detroit announces that Hon. W. D. Snow was elected to the United States Senate by the Arkansas Legislature on the 29th ult., for six years, two-thirds of both houses having concurred in the selection. Mr. Snow spent some time in this city last month, and contemplated removing here. He rented the Vance Brown house, and went to Detroit for his family, expecting to start back on the 9th inst., when the news of his election reached him.

From a brief acquaintance with Mr. Snow, we were very favorably impressed with his appearance and ability. He was formerly an editor, and at one time published the Detroit *Tribune*. In politics he is remarkably well informed, has traveled a great deal, and observed closely, and is personally acquainted with our leading men. Though we should have been glad to have had him for a resident, we tender him our congratulations for his success. It is hardly necessary to add that his Unionism is beyond question.

Deserters.—The Provost Marshals continue to forward numerous deserters to the draft rendezvous, and the expressness which has been attained in detecting these gents renders desertion a perilous amusement. Men have been found who have been concealed in hay mows and other places, away from home, for weeks. One case was discovered where a deserter, with his wife, had burrowed themselves in a hay mow, and made that their regular lodging place for a long time, locking up and desiring their house at night.

Others have camped in the woods beyond the settlements where they supposed discovery was almost or quite impossible, but they have been sadly disappointed upon beholding a squad of cavalry invading their retreats.

Deserters will find it advantageous to follow the example of Crockett's coon, and "come down" handsomely.

Meeting of the Enrollment Boards.—The Enrollment Board for the Second District, Capt. Keith President, sat at Carver yesterday, and will remain in session a week at that place.

The Board for the First District, Capt. See President, met at Root to-day, and will remain a week after which a three days' session will be held at Mankato.

This affords an opportunity for the people in the Minnesota Valley to correct their enrollment by adding new names, securing exemptions, &c. An effort more thorough than ever before is being made to purify the enrollment so that when a man is drafted it will be pretty certain that he is able-bodied or else his name would be off the list.

Educational.—Prof. Phelps of the Normal School of Winona, will address the Legislature and citizens at the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 M., to-morrow. His lecture will be upon the subject of Education, but more especially setting forth the merits and wants of the Normal School over which he presides.

Supreme Court.—The following cases were heard in the Supreme Court yesterday:

Catherine Nininger, by her next friend, vs. the Board of County Commissioners of Carver County. Argument concluded.

Alexander Faribault and Nicholas J. La Croix vs. Hulett and H. M. Mattson. Argued and submitted.

Church Conference in Minneapolis.—A conference of Congregational churches will meet at the Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, on Tuesday evening, January 17th, at 7 o'clock. Preaching Tuesday and Wednesday at 7 P.M.

The Ladies of the Sunday Aid Society will be holding their meetings on Wednesday noon, January 18, at 6 o'clock, a.m.

During the session of the Supreme Court, they will meet in the State Library Room, on the first floor of the Capitol.

By order of the President.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.—I have lately secured the agency of the above popular and unequalled Sewing Machine. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at Root & Cady's Music Store and examine the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. They are made by hand and perform every other species of sewing and mending. They stitch alike on both sides, from the front to the back, and are manufactured on reasonable terms at any establishment. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call.

WINTER CLOTHING.—In order to insure the quick sale of our large stock of Winter Clothing, after this date it will be our great aim and object to sell to every man who may find such goods with us as he needs. Our assortment of men's goods, hats, Woolen Caps, Vests, &c., are now ready.

PRIVATE APARTMENT FOR LADIES.—*Baldwin House*, attacked with six Phœnix Company, and pocket (the only ones in the State), and carrom (for amateurs). *Spiced Rum punches, dry egg nog, rum punch, coffee, tea, &c.* Every article imported, wines and liquors.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAINT PAUL.—Is now fully organized for the transaction of a general Banking business with a Capital of \$100,000. The Bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, Bullock's Bank, and other articles of value.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Boston, Mass. Issues its life-insuring policies, allowing the most complete protection. Premium Notes received thereon. Whole amount of Premium Notes received thereon \$1,711,398

Whole amount of Cash Premiums received thereon 9,678.15

Whole amount of Losses adjusted and paid 27,215.68

Total \$37,091.76

Whole number of Losses reported 15

Whole amount of Losses adjusted and paid 15

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

E. WELCH, President.

J. E. THOMPSON, Vice President.

L. W. KENDALL, Secretary.

W. A. WELLIS, General Agent.

C. C. COLE, of Rochester.

John Hancock, Agent.

John Hancock, Agent.</

50 ADVERTISEMENTS.

On this paper has a copy, The Weekly and Weekly circulation Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

Another light has gone out. Edward Everett, the first of American authors, the parson of American patriots, is dead. The voice of the silver-tongued Cato of the Union, whose unrivaled eloquence, consecrated to the one great cause of American nationality has twined its graces, like a supporting vine, around the storm-wracked oak of the Republic, is forever mute. He had filled the allotted measure of human life, when, like "a shock of corn fully ripe," he was gathered to his fathers. Few men as universally admired have been so universally beloved, and the divided nation, whose discord he sought to compose by the Orphean music of his eloquence, is united in a common sorrow at his grave. His whole mature life has been passed in the service of his country; he has filled many great employments, and in all of them has added a new lustre and a new grace to the fame of American statesmanship.

But he will be remembered less for the brilliant dawn of his career, or the calm effulgence of his noon-day, than for the splendor of that patriotic magnanimity which lit up the evening of his days—when his devotion to his country led him to renounce his old and habitual party associations and give up the cherished maxims of his school of politics to serve the nation.

Mr. Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., on April 11th, 1799. He entered Harvard College at the age of 13 and graduated with the highest honors at 17. He left behind him at Harvard a brilliant reputation as a scholar and a writer. He afterwards filled the chair of Greek literature in that College. To qualify himself for that post, he spent several years in an extended course of European travel and study. He remained two years at the University of Göttingen. In England he was kindly received by such leading authors as Scott, Byron, Jeffrey, Campbell, &c. He spent some time in Italy and Greece. His range of studies in those two countries the ancient classics, the modern languages, the history and principles of civil and public law and modern political systems.

In 1824 he first appeared as an orator, delivering a discourse before "Phi Beta Kappa" society, which excited a general sensation. This was the first of a series of discourses upon a great variety of subjects, which have given him his reputation as one of the most finished of modern orators. His public life began in 1834, when he was elected to Congress by a spontaneous movement of the young men of his district, without distinction of party. He served ten years in Congress, supporting Adams and his school of politics. Here took a prominent though unobtrusive part, on all the great questions of the day. In 1846 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, to which he was elected four times successively. In 1840 when Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, under Harrison, he was appointed Minister to England, where he took high position. In 1845, he was chosen President of Harvard University. On the death of Mr. Webster, in 1852, Mr. Everett succeeded to his place as Secretary of State, and while holding that position was elected to the Senate of the United States. He here delivered a well-remembered speech against the Nebraska bill.

His health obliged him to resign his seat, when, in 1853, the project of purchasing Mount Vernon gave a new direction to his energies. In aid of this fund he delivered his address on the character of Washington some one hundred and fifty times, in different parts of the country, and by other means was enabled to raise \$90,000 for the Mount Vernon Fund.

Since the Rebellion broke out, he has spoken on patriotic themes, in nearly every Northern city, and has done as much, perhaps, as any one to kindle the fires of patriotism in the bosoms of his countrymen.

Through belonging to the conservative school of statesmen, he has warmly sustained the administration of Mr. Lincoln and his anti-slavery policies, and among the last official acts of his life was the recording of his vote for Abraham Lincoln as one of the electors of Massachusetts.

COL. L. F. HUBBARD.

One of the most efficient officers I have seen to the field, is Col. L. F. Hubbard, a young man, who has distinguished himself greatly from his former residence here, where he has numerous relatives among our best esteemed citizens. Three years ago he came to the city of Lowell, in 1861, he has been constantly at the front since that time, save a brief furlough in the winter of 1862. For seven months past Col. Hubbard has been commanding a brigade, and in Thomas' late battle, and gallantly fought at which Hood's army met defeat. He received a severe hit in the shoulder, and gallantly fought it off, the adverse report says he is glad to learn.

Chicago Tribune.

The above compliment is well deserved.

By Colonel, now General Hubbard, but not by Iowa; for it was not Iowa, but Minnesota, which sent him to the war.

He entered the service as a Captain in the 5th Minnesota, in the spring of 1861,

and finally became Colonel of that regiment.

He has commanded the 2nd brigade of McArthur's, formerly Mower's division, for a long while, and has participated in all the brilliant exploits of that famous division on the Red River, in Mississippi, and finally at Nashville, where Col. Hubbard behaved with such distinguished gallantry that his superior officers, Generals McClellan, Smith and Thomas, joined at once in a telegram to the President, recommending his promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship. Our Washington correspondent announced two or three days ago, that the President had signed his commission as Brevet

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865.

NUMBER 13.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SEVENTH SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

EXTRITIONS.

Presented by Mr. SHULLOCK.—A petition requesting the Legislature to memorialize Congress asking for a mail route from St. Paul to Redwood Falls, Redwood county, a distance forty miles.

Presented by Mr. RAMSEY.—A similar bill in the Senate.

Presented by Mr. SWIFT.—A bill to amend section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to the privilege of adopting a child and giving it his name. Referred to Committee on Claims without reading.

Presented by Mr. SWIFT.—A bill requesting the Legislature to provide for a mail route from Clatsop without reading.

Presented by Mr. DODGE.—A bill to amend section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to the privilege of adopting a child and giving it his name. Referred to Committee on Claims without reading.

Presented by Mr. THACHER.—A memorial to Congress asking for a mail service from Redwood Falls to Paul's Island, Zumbrota, Cannon Falls, Empire City and intervening points. Read the first time.

Presented by Mr. BAXTER.—A bill to amend section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to the privilege of adopting a child and giving it his name. Referred to Committee on Claims without reading.

Presented by Mr. SWIFT.—A bill to amend section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to the privilege of adopting a child and giving it his name. Referred to Committee on Claims without reading.

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE GREAT TRUNK TRAGEDY.

Appearance of the Woman in Court—Intense Excitement in Norfolk—No Feeling Exhibited for the Abettor of Desertion—She Weeps Bitterly during the Trial—The Trunk, what it is and where it came from—sentence of the Woman.

Special Cor. Philadelphia Press.

FORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7, 1865.—The great Trunk Tragedy, which excited public attention in Norfolk, came to a final trial yesterday, by the trial, conviction, and sentence of the accused party. Maria Louis Linder, the alleged perpetrator of the crime, is a tall thin woman, apparently about twenty years of age, German by birth, and of the most tragicomic lips still clinging to her language. Yesterday morning she was brought into court, and after the trial, which was held in the court room, she was sentenced. She was dressed in a plain black dress, and a corresponding dark colored bonnet. Her face evidently showed forth the deep mental agony that was upon her very soul. She stood at the bar of the court room, in the prisoner's box, but, for support leaned against a stanch iron pillar as she gave her testimony. The Webster, who was called the court to order, and the case was at once opened, gave the testimony exactly as it was rendered by the woman, correcting all the grammatical errors which a person of her education and training in life must be expected to commit.

A. Yes, sir. (The woman blushed deeply.) Q. Who was the father of these children?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Did you ever live with this man after he had enlisted?

A. Yes, sir; I never knew him before that.

Q. Now state to the Court all you know about the trunk affair.

The woman here became greatly affected and wept bitterly, but, short time continued her evidence.

Freeborn, who was seated at the table, said: "If I could get him to Chicago, he would give me four hundred dollars. I asked him how he would be able to get so much money. He said he was going to jump the railroads, and get through the country until we could go to Canada and get married."

I told him that I wouldn't know how to get him away from me, and when we got to Canada, I would marry him.

Answer. No, sir; never was married, but kept a common house at the corner of Woodside lane and Little Water street. I lived with him, and Freeborn, whom I soon married, and we lived together as man and wife.

Q. Did you ever have any children?

A. Yes, sir. (The woman blushed deeply.)

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SAINT PAUL, JANUARY 18, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a daily, Tri-Weekly and
"early circulation." Beware that of any other
newspaper, and therefore presents induce-
ments to advertisers which they will not find
anywhere.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT

FISHER.
Those who have taken the side of Gen. Butler in his lyre excuses for failing to assault Fort Fisher, have now their answer, and those who, like the Press, supported Admiral Porter in the opinion that the work might have been easily taken by a bold and vigorous assault on the 25th of December, have their vindication. Fort Fisher and all the rebel works on Federal Point have been captured by the land forces of General Terry co-operating with the Navy under Admiral Porter, with 2,500 prisoners and 72 guns.

The shameful *fiasco* of the 25th of December has been splendidly wiped out by the decisive victory of the 16th of January; though it is impossible, with the knowledge we now have of the situation of affairs on the first occasion, to avail the inference that Gen. Butler might have taken the work with a tenth part of the loss which it cost to repair the consequences of his fault. There can be no doubt that the first movement was a complete surprise, and found the Fort weakly defended, and from the apparently authentic story of rebel deserters which we publish this morning, there can be little doubt that they only awaited an assault to surrender.

The last movement found the Fort vigorously defended by from three to five times as many troops as it originally held, while the land force was exposed to a powerful flank or rear attack from the Wilmington side. Its entire success, in the face of such aggravated difficulties, is a sentence of utter condemnation upon Gen. Butler; a sentence which is mournfully emphasised in the torrents of blood which his failure entailed upon his successors.

To the general public the announcement of this success will be even more unexpected than it probably was to the rebels themselves, as no public inma-

ge was given that any renewal of the attack on Fort Fisher was contemplated. But editors of newspapers within the magic circle of the telegraphic correspondence of the Associated Press, were let into the secret some ten days ago, by a dispatch from the Agent of that body, Mr. Craig, admonishing them that it was the request of the military authorities that nothing should be said of the contemplated operations of the fleet then rendezvoused at Newbern—an intimation which, of course, distinctly pointed to preparations for another attempt on Fort Fisher. The dismissal of General Butler, meanwhile, was a plain declaration that, in Grant's opinion, that work might have been, and, of course, could be, with its obvious corollary that it would be, taken. In our yesterday's telegraph the report came from rebel sources that the fleet had again made its appearance opposite Fort Fisher, and to-day, with the announcement of the capture of that work, we have a complete history of the movement which has been crowned with such glorious results.

That the work was splendidly done, the concise report of General Terry gives ample proof.

The fall of Fort Fisher and its outlying defenses on Federal Point, which commands the entrance to Cape Fear River, and closes the port of Wilmington against blockade runners, is the most important blow which the rebellion has received upon the seaboard; for it completely shuts up its last, and always its chief, avenue of communication with the ocean. Except Charleston, which is so little available for blockade running as to be almost valueless to the rebels, every rebel port is now in our hands, and the whole coast line of the rebel Confederacy is hermetically sealed against supplies from abroad.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the consequences which the closing of the great emporium of the blockade-runners is destined to exercise on the fortunes of the rebellion.

It not only deprives it of the immense material aid which it has constantly received from Europe through this channel; but by effectually preventing the deportation of the cotton crop diminishes at one blow its whole basis of European credit. It takes from the rebels at once the means of purchasing and the means of introducing foreign supplies, and like the poor devil of a deserter, (*see yesterday's Press*) who shuns himself up in a trunk with a single narrow aperture to breathe through, and died when that was closed, so the sealing of this last tube of respiration, would before long suffocate the Confederacy to death if our armies did not strike it another blow.

But this is not the only important result of the capture of Federal Point. When to this shall be added, as a few weeks at most will add, the capture of Char eston which lies completely at the mercy of Sherman's army, our Government may then dismiss its immense blocking-squadrons. Will then hold and command all the harbors along the rebel coast, not, from the outside, but, from the inside, by chains of impregnable fortifications, from which, with our admirable defensive fleet of monitors and rams, we may bid defiance to the combined navies of the world, and Mr. Seward may then, if he sees so inclined, present his compliments to Messrs. Johnny Bull and Johnny Creapeau, and tell those high and mighty worthies that they may recognize the Southern Confederacy whenever it may suit their convenience.

There is, we believe, a Fort Quarantine opposite Fort Fisher on Cape Fear river, which, it is presumed, will be attacked and taken as preliminary to our clearing the river of obstructions, though it does not affect our command of the entrance. As the possession of Wilmington itself is not important, it is perhaps doubtful whether any attack will be made on that place at present.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

NUMBER 14.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

ANOTHER BLOW!**FORT FISHER FALLEN.****THE LAST REBEL PORT SEALED.****2,500 Prisoners Taken**

And 72 Guns.

Fry Explains One of His Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1865.

Colonel Averill:

Circular No. 1, 1865, was made to prevent the reduction of the quota after it has been determined by claims for credits for men not raised. The rule is to apply the credit to the call that produced them. If the quota under the call for 50,000 is more than filled the excess in years of service in each forward and credited on the call for 300,000, and the quo as reduced accordingly before they are assigned. This is done here in assigning quotas to districts, and the same rule applies to sub-districts, and will so instruct you. Prove! Mandates if they do not already so understand it. Hence the circular announces "that the quotas assigned are not to be reduced except, etc." The credits are to be considered on making assignments and when that is done are only to be further reduced by actual enlistments since the date of the last call

JAMES B. FRY.
FROM FORT WADSWORTH.

THE 14th Expose Over the Fall of Savannah—Major Rose—Excellent Discipline—Enlistments, &c.

FORT WADSWORTH, D. T., Jan. 15, 1865.

Col. Paul Press:

I also received permission to converse with Gen. Cobb, upon general subjects of the existing contest, informing him, however, that all such conversation was purely personal, and not in any respect of an official or representative character.

Col. Simpson (we suppose it is) he represents to an attack upon him in connection with this report, in a letter to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, from which we quote the following expressive paragraphs:

"We doubtless, however, would much better satisfy the public if Col. Key, instead of showing the authority by which he acted, would explain away the necessity of having the intervention within our lines of the rebels in the conduct of our war, and, when the rebels had been repelled, to the Secretary of War, his determination to engage the enemy daily, and when the Union army believed that he was sincere in that determination.

There are more or less Indians coming in and surrendering all the time. They are kept in a camp by themselves, on the James river, under strict surveillance, and are required to submit themselves, which were given with a will by Uncle Sam's boys in blue, who felt good, and made all the hills echo with their hurrahs.

This is a most orderly garrison. There is no dissipation of any kind amongst officers or men. The most rigid rules were made by Major Rose, on assuming command of the post, against the sale of liquor, which the enemy strictly enforced.

The Major is a model commander; his whole soul is in the service, and he devotes himself without intermission to all the duties of his position, even to the smallest details.

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The Saint Paul Press.

CIVILIZED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

SHERMAN'S SEAWARD MARCH.

Incidents from the Diary of an Officer.

For the St. Paul Press.

[Extracts from the Journal of Capt. J. M. Galt, 100th N. Y. Inf., Corps on the March from Atlanta to Savannah.]

Nov. 14th finds us in Atlanta, which, like Sodom and Gomorrah, is doomed to destruction, and nothing can avert its fate. How dreadful and terrible the sight—a city cut down in all its glory! To-day have seen the destruction go on, a splendid depot of brick and marble, with its magnificent proportions, curves, angles and circles crumble to the earth, a pile of ruins. Fine business blocks of marble share the same fate. Arrived here last night and will remain until morning, when the Army will resume the Southward march.

INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.

Nov. 18th.—We are now some three days' march from Macon, Ga., and are now halted at the Saratoga of the South, Indian Springs, a lovely and has been a gay little watering place of South, and a place of much health, refinement and "chivalry." Historical, from the fact that here MacIntosh made his treaty with John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation. The old treaty house still stands, and was pointed out to me by a citizen of Macon, who is here for his health, and also the Sugar-Loaf Rock from which MacIntosh made his speech to the Indians. This is the second episode in the history of this romantic little village, and no doubt the inhabitants hope it may be the last. The springs are of great medical value, the water emitting an odor very much like our Artesian at home, (LaFayette, Ind.) but does not taste as strong. There is but one spring and the flow is small, as it furnishes one gallon per minute and that out of a fissure in the rock. The grounds are beautifully laid out, the buildings commodious, and hotel accommodations for 1,500 to 2,000 persons. Our advance guard took possession of one hotel, of which there are three, and had a fine breakfast, our arrival not having been announced to the astonished denizens. Many of the first families still remain here, and we find much intelligence and refinement, and a loyalty to the Confederate cause, which is perfectly astonishing in their desperate circumstances, although we were treated by all and especially the ladies. Our Regiment was in advance and detailed as Provost Guard, and I officer of the day, to superintend the whole thing as to who should and who should not be, and what should be guarded. You may be sure I had my hands full, and I administered justice according to the dictates of my own conscience. Of provisions, those who had plenty, we took half, those who had little, we took none. No houses were allowed to be railed and pillaged, as that I detest. It is necessary to destroy property, burn it; a village and plunder demoralizes the men very much. The citizens have expected rough treatment from our army, and what they have had I call rough, but not half what they expected, consequently they are willing to vote the Yankee army gentlemen. The women implored them to have their chickens saved—"take anything else, but save my chickens." We meet with little resistance; skirmished on the 15th all day with the enemy, but since then have met with no resistance. We destroy property in accordance with our instructions. If they let us alone we let them alone, but all public property such as railroads, bridges, &c., are all destroyed. Private property is un molested if they do not molest us. Forage is plenty and we live well. You would be surprised to know how tenaciously they stick to their dear, dying Confederacy. Go among men of the most aristocratic families, as I have here, in my capacity as Officer-of-the-Day, and you will find that they have given up their fine carpets for blankets, their linen for bandages; diamonds, valuable jewelry and plate, all for the sake of "our dear Confederacy." The most dashing ladies wear homespun, and flit and swing with a resignation and pride that is astonishing. Why, they pride themselves on being able to weave with their own delicate, soft hands, just as good cloth as we can buy, and are proud of the skill they possess to manufacture it in so rude and domestic a manner. At this place, in going the rounds, I rode up to the door-yard of a magnificent mansion to see if the guard had been relieved. The lady that answered my question, had on a nice looking dress, and I said, "Madame, I have a woman's curiosity to know if the dress you wear is of your own manufacture?" "No, sir, but if you will walk into the parlor I will show you a piece in the loom which is finer than this." I went in, and in the magnificient parlor saw an emblem of domestic economy, a loom, and in it, in process of manufacture, was a piece of cloth, the material of which was cotton, that would do honor to more experienced hands and means of manufacture. The colors were delicate and beautifully blended, and they make them up into dresses and trim them nicely, and they really look well. There is one thing these Southern women will learn now, if nothing more, and that is economy, industry and self-reliance. Once I met with, had on a very common calico dress, for which she paid \$1.00. I cannot see how people here manage to live, but by some means they eat out a miserable existence. I could name instances of women declaring they "could never submit to Yankee rule, but rather die first" could never, never so dishonor the cause for which our brave men are fighting." So they talk. After all they submit.

Since late date our brigade has been through a fiery ordeal, through one of the hardest battles of the war. On the 21st our cavalry ran against a force they could not handle, and our brigade (2nd Brigade, 1st division) was sent out to assist them and reconnoiter a little, until

the heavy train past by. On the 22nd, a few miles from Macon, we came upon the enemy, and with cavalry on the flanks, drove them back easily for two miles, when we fell back about one mile, threw up wide barricades of logs, fence rails, &c., and waited about one hour, thinking they would attack us. We had eaten dinner, and about given up their coming, when all of a sudden they came upon us in overwhelming numbers. Four lines of battle came right out into the open field in front of us, and opened cannon and heavy musketry, and I certainly thought we should be overwhelmed, as they had a force of from 6,000 to 9,000, and we not to exceed over 1,200 men. We faced a flank movement, and their batteries enfiladed our line. I knew they could not come up and take our first volley without disaster to them. They attempted it, and were hurled back again and again, until dark, when they fired silent, and we remained until about nine o'clock, when we fell back to where we had camped the night before, where we found the balance of our division. We prepared for them, but they came not, having been severely punished. The road is wide, and on that time we killed and wounded between 1,500 and 2,000 of the enemy, from 300 to 600 more than we had men in the enemy.

Our loss was 90 killed and wounded out of our brigade; 212 killed and wounded out of our regiment, (100th Ind.) General Wolcott was wounded early in the fight, and the command then fell to Colonel Catherwood of the 5th Ind. It was the most terrific battle I was ever in, and I have been in many since the first of May last. General Osterhaus says it was the hardest fought battle and fought under greater difficulties and the most accomplished of any during the war.

General Howard complimented the Brigade very highly in an order, saying, "not another such in the U. S. army," &c., &c., all of which we understand as it means—encouragement—but which does not pay for the great risk of 1,200 against 6,000 or 8,000.

I did not get a scratch, though in the hottest of the battle, and carried and distributed to my men 60,000 cartridges during the engagement, and all I could to cheer them up, as they knew the strength and movements of the enemy, and all officers and men, were fearful of flank movement of the enemy, which would turn ours on our flanks, when all would be lost. Our trust was in Providence, and we gloriously won the day and gave them such a flailing as they have not had before.

The battle will probably be called "Battle of Dunnigan's Farm." We watched the enemy closely, but saw nothing of them, as they did not try us the second time. We avoided Macon, as there was a large force there, and had a fine breakfast, our arrival notwithstanding the rain.

I wanted to tell you of the live oak, of which we Northerners have read much but never seen, and they are grand indeed. I never saw them until approaching the coast. They are very stout at the root, and the top is tremendous in size, 70 to 100 feet in circumference, maybe larger, as the height decreases the eye. The tree is most stately, and the foliage, though not as beautiful, is magnificence, in every way, and in size of boughs and boughs, it surpasses all other trees I have ever seen. Two or three of them in a place in Minnesota would be a fortune almost, as they are such splendid shade trees.

I believe it is natural for the human heart to seek its own, the hardest—its own individual row the sunniest—its own climate the most severe, &c. You think Minnesota climate the most wretched of all others, and I thought some that way myself, but the coast of Georgia is far ahead of the enemy. The tree is most stately, and the foliage, though not as beautiful, is magnificence, in every way, and in size of boughs and boughs, it surpasses all other trees I have ever seen. Two or three of them in a place in Minnesota would be a fortune almost, as they are such splendid shade trees.

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THE CITY.
COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The \$2,500 Hartshorn Resolution Killed.

The City Council held a regular meeting last evening.

A report was received from Mayor Stewart, stating that in accordance with the instructions of the Council, he had settled with James Mahon, who was injured by the sidewalk accident in October last. The terms of the settlement were the payment of \$75 to Mahon, and his bill at the St. Joseph Hospital, amounting to \$75 more. Dr. Stewart's bill for twelve weeks services, amounting to \$300, he donated to the city.

John Peedger presented a claim for \$28, for correcting the poll lists in the First Ward. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The City Justice reported \$293.50 as the amount of fines collected during the past two weeks.

The Hartshorn resolution, which we have previously noticed, came up for action, having been reconsidered at a special meeting held Thursday evening and made the special order for the regular meeting. The resolution provides for the issue of \$2,500 in city bonds to Stella Hartshorn in settlement of the suit brought against the city for damages to her property. Ald. Berkley opposed the resolution and said that in case of compromise the city did not acquire any rights or franchises. It would be simply paying Mrs. Hartshorn to withdraw the suit. The property has been mortgaged and sold and Mrs. Hartshorn has nothing to give. There should be something as a matter of record which would be a final bar to other suits.

Alderman Murray explained the history of the case at length and claimed that Mrs. Hartshorn could give as good a title as that received in the Robert case. The cost to the city of litigating the suit would be more in attorneys' fees than the amount mentioned in the resolution. He thought it was very easy for papers and those who did not know anything about the case to denounce it as a swindle. Persons who had come from Albany or some other place within a few months had considered very competent to pass judgment upon it.

At the close of Ald. Murray's remarks, it was evident he had made a profound impression upon the Council, and after a word of explanation from Ald. Berkley, they voted down the resolution which had so vehemently favored, as follows:

YEAS—Ald. Betz, Berkey, Finck, Gross, Livingston, Putnam, Reed, Steele—8.

NAYS—Ald. Alden, Dorniden, King, Peckham, Slichter, Wright, Murray—7.

Ald. Murray, anxious for a part of a loan, inserted \$2,000 instead of \$2,500, and again offered the resolution.

Ald. Gross moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, which was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Ald. Betz, Berkey, Finck, Gross, Livingston, Putnam, Reed, Steele—8.

NAYS—Ald. Alden, Dorniden, King, Peckham, Slichter, Wright, Murray—7.

If any justification of the structures made by the Press in this matter was necessary it will be found in the eagerness and rapidity with which the chief fugitive of the affair fell from \$2,500 to \$2,000, and from \$2,000 to \$1,500. A twenty-five hundred dollar claim which will bear laying a thousand dollars chopped off and then have its friends eager for its passage, has, to use a mild expression, a suspicious appearance.

It was announced by some of the Aldermen that the County Bounty Fund, for the families of volunteers had been exhausted, and consequently, hereafter, only the city bounty could be paid. This, in connection with the aid from the Sanitary Fund, would, it was thought, make the aid rendered equal to, or greater than heretofore.

Amendments to the City Charter were discussed but no definite propositions made.

Ald. Livingston moved that the Council adjourn Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at which time a meeting should be held to consider the question of amendments. Carried.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Man in which the Sanitary Fund is to be expended.

The Sanitary Relief Committee for disbursement of the Fair fund, organized on Monday last. The following rules were adopted:

I. The Committee in each Ward, after obtaining and duly registering the names of soldiers' families entitled to aid from the Sanitary Fund, and carrying out the number composing each family, and the amounts received by allotment and by bounties from City and County &c., shall furnish such families with assistance as by said Ward Committees shall be deemed necessary and proper. And the said Ward Committees are hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer, and also upon the stores to be hereafter designated, for that purpose. These Committees may also appoint such sub-Committees as they think necessary, with the same powers which they themselves possess.

II. All soldiers' families residing in the city shall be upon the same footing, without reference to place where the soldier was credited.

III. No Ward Committee shall give orders in favor of a family residing out

of its particular ward. Sub-Committees will have charge only of the families particularly assigned them.

IV. The following stores are designated upon which to draw orders for groceries and provisions during the present month:

1st Ward, C. H. Schumacher & Co.
2d Ward, B. Freseley.
3d Ward, S. K. Putnam.
4th Ward, O. J. Noble.
5th Ward, H. Hullsack.

The following Meat Markets are designated for same period.

1st Ward, Mr. H. Lamb.
2d Ward, Geo. Nix.
3d Ward, Geo. Wenz.
4th Ward, Mr. Gottschier.
5th Ward, Mr. Gottschier.
Orders for wood will be drawn on J. Janzen,屠夫.

V. The Secretary of the Committee will audit, settle and report all bills monthly.

VI. Ward Committees will report monthly the particular families assisted during the month, with the kind and amount of articles and times when furnished.

The next meeting of this Committee will be held at General Washburne's office on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M., when each Ward Committee will report the registry required in Rule I.

The Committee is composed as follows:

F. Ward, C. E. Mayo, Mrs. C. H. Cakes;
2d Ward, Capt. R. Blakely, Mrs. W. Smith;
3d Ward, Capt. Peter Berkey, Mrs. W. Henn;
4th Ward, Mr. Dorniden, Mrs. W. Dorniden;
5th Ward, Geo. W. Prescott, Mrs. J. W. Bass.

J. BLAKELY, President
Geo. W. Prescott, Secretary.

THE ST. PAUL LIBRARY.

Annual Meeting Last Evening.

The first annual meeting of the St. Paul Library Association, was held at the Library Rooms, last evening. There was a gratifying attendance of stockholders, and interesting reports were received from the President, Treasurer and Lecture Committee. These reports we are compelled to defer until to-morrow. The Treasurer's report shows the amount of cash on hand on the 31st of December, 1864, as \$908.79.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was held, with the following result:

President—C. E. Mayo.
Vice-President—W. G. Prescott.
Corresponding Secretary—H. M. Knox.
Recording Secretary—W. Kelley.
Treasurer—Wm. Dawson.

The former President, Mr. D. W. Lorgess, the Vice-President, Mr. W. D. Robertson, and the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. W. B. Dean, positively declined a re-election. They have filled the position which they occupied acceptably, and but for their declination would undoubtedly be re-elected.

It was decided to send a delegate to the Western Literary Association which meets at Chicago next June. The chief object of this Association is to secure able lecturers for the winter, and this can be better accomplished by concert of action.

After discussing the question of price of shares, annual dues of stockholders, outsiders &c., the meeting adjourned.

Supreme Court.—Cases heard Monday:

The La Crosse and St. Paul Packet Company vs. John Cunningham Argued and submitted.

Lewis H. Kelley vs. Geo. H. Baker. Respondent failed to appear. Appellant submitted a printed argument.

John R. Madison vs. Bidwell's Exchange Bank. Defendant moved to dismiss the suit. Argued and submitted.

Cases heard yesterday:

F. A. Davis vs. Allen Pierce et al., and Wilson & Barber & the same.

Argued by Respondent, and leave granted. Appellant to submit argument any time during the term.

The motion of defendant to dismiss the suit of John R. Madison vs. Bidwell's Exchange Bank, was denied, and the case was then argued by counsel and submitted.

Ald. Gross raised the point that the whole matter had been indefinitely postponed, but Ald. Peckham, who was in the chair, decided that the indefinite postponement related only to the two thousand dollar resolution.

Ald. Gross then moved to lay the \$1,500 resolution on the table, and his motion prevailed.

Y. Ald. Betz, Berkey, Finck, Gross, Livingston, Putnam, Reed, Steele—8.

N. Ald. Alden, Dorniden, King, Peckham, Slichter, Wright, Murray—7.

If any justification of the structures made by the Press in this matter was necessary it will be found in the eagerness and rapidity with which the chief fugitive of the affair fell from \$2,500 to \$2,000, and from \$2,000 to \$1,500. A twenty-five hundred dollar claim which will bear laying a thousand dollars chopped off and then have its friends eager for its passage, has, to use a mild expression, a suspicious appearance.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. PAUL.

No. 10, Policies issued from April 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864.

Whole value of sum and other first class property insured, \$1,113,389.

Whole amount of Premium Notes received thereon, 9,878 18.

Whole amount of Cash Premiums received thereon, 27,216 58.

Total, 37,091 76.

Whole number of Losses reported, 15.

Whole number of Losses adjusted, and paid, 15.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

E. WEBB, President.

J. H. STEWART, Vice President.

E. H. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

L. W. KENT, Secretary.

W. C. COLE, Auditor.

W. C. COLI, of Rochester, Minn.

Janus,屠夫.

D. C. GREENLEAF, has the largest and best assortment of Holiday Goods in the city. Greenleaf's Block, near the Post Office.

Mr. MORISON offered a series of resolutions calling upon the Attorney General for information concerning certain railroads in the state, which were to be built under contract by the State. The resolutions were adopted on Saturday morning and published in our paper on Saturday morning. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. BAXTER introduced the following.

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of the proposed railroad from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean.

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SAINT PAUL, JANUARY 19, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Doubts that of any sheets in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

GEN. BUTLER.

There can be no question that the fall of Butler to take Fort Fisher, was due to his want of the qualities which make a successful military leader, and there can be no question that—illustrate the case by a historic example—the failure of Cleon to take Amphipolis was owing to a spirit of professional education and soldierly spirit. But though the Copperheads of that time, excused in the unfortunate termination of Cleon's military career as a proof that all those denominations of that popular leader were well-deserved—just as the Copperheads of our day triumph in Butler's military downfall for a like reason—impartial history has demonstrated that the famous Athenian dogmatist, though ill suited to military command, possessed a far profound political sagacity and foresight, than the illustrious Statesmen, the pets of contemporary charronists, who affected to despise him, and that his country owed a thousand times more to the wise and patriotic counsels of the vulgar leather seller, than to Aristophanes, than to all his aristocratic slanders.

We need not wait for the grand inquest of posterity to award a similar verdict to Gen. Butler.

If we know nothing more of this man than that: that all our Generals he is the one most intensely hated and feared by rebels and Copperheads, we should have in the fact alone, sufficient warrant for the inference that he is the best living embodiment of the spirit and principles which are most radically opposed to disloyalty, and of the intellectual power which is most capable of giving them effect; that he carries at once the burden of a long and weary life with a quiet and heroic bearing, and that he is the best of all the millions of the sons of liberty and the Union in two worlds, the spontaneous homage of their shuddering detestation, as the apocalyptic "Beast" of Yankee villainy and cruelty—the monumet horrore of the Union cause—needs no other testimony to the eminence of his public services, and no better passport to the applause of his loyal countrymen; and they at least will recognize the price set upon his head by the rebel government, as we venture to say no other officer ever before received from his superior:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
CAMP DIX, Jan. 18, 1865.
Dear Sirs—I have just received your letter in relation to your proposed movement to the South. I am sorry to inform you that my father, who resides in Covington, Kentucky, has been unable to induce him to inaugurate a subscription to present Mrs. Sherman with a furnished house in the city of Cincinnati, and to contribute to this mark of consideration, and I directed my father to hear the subscription, and to forward the sum to me, in proportion money for bounty to soldiers and to support the families of soldiers, &c., with my name.

The Senate voted a recess to listen to the address of Prof. Phillips, and upon requesting adjourned until the usual hour of noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Winnipeg, Jan. 18, 1865.
The House met at the usual hour. Prayer by the Chaplain.

It will be seen from Gen. Grant's report at the meeting held in Columbus the other day, in regard to the "Sherman testimonial" is such attribute of admiration for that General, as we venture to say no other officer ever before received from his superior:

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It will be seen from Gen. Grant's endorsement of Butler's report of the Washington expedition, a complete abstract of which we give elsewhere, that it was never contemplated that Butler should accompany the expedition. Gen. Weitzel being specially named as commander. This is certainly a very singular feature of Butler's curious conduct in this matter, and so gross an act of insubordination is itself sufficient to explain his removal, without regard to his subsequent conduct.

The British Army and Navy Gazette says Sherman's march through Georgia has demonstrated the hopelessness of the rebel struggle against the Government.

Gen. Early, in a letter to the rebel Congress, denies the statement of his drunkenness in the Shenandoah valley, and says no respectable man ever saw him drunk in camp, or on march, or in battle.

Richmond papers publish official record of the defense of Fort Fisher and surrounding works. Strength of garrison and damage done by bombardment are not stated.

The *Sentinel* states that discord between Butler and Porter was the cause of our failure. One of the rebel prisoners says eight guns were disabled in Fort Fisher, and that the severe shelling drove the men to the casemates, where they fully expected an assault, and could have made but little resistance.

Blair in Richmond.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday, Jan. 14, has the following:

Francis P. Blair, senior, the Yankee peace commissioner, arrived in this city late Wednesday night, attended by a servant. Blair came into lines at the hotel, and was received by the Mayor of Richmond. Referred to Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. HARRINGTON—H. F. No. 43, a bill for an act to amend sec. 5, art. 9, ch. 11, Gen. Laws of 1850, so as to constitute a Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. GOLVILLE—H. F. No. 45, a bill for an act to amend sec. 7, Chap. XIII, General Laws of Minnesota, 1853, in relation to estates of deceased persons.

Mr. TAYLOR—H. F. No. 46, a bill for an act to amend sec. 5, art. 9, ch. 11, Gen. Laws of 1850, so as to constitute a Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. TAYLOR—H. F. No. 47, a bill for an act to amend sec. 10, No. 10, a bill for an act to provide for the incorporation of the town of Emma, Peasey, and to constitute a Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. ALDRICH—H. F. No. 48, a bill for an act to change the name of Samuel Evans to that of Samuel J. Bamford, and to constitute a Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. HEDMOND—H. F. No. 49, a bill for an act to amend sec. 5, art. 9, ch. 11, Gen. Laws of 1850, so as to constitute a Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. TAYLOR—H. F. No. 50, a bill for an act to amend sec. 5, art. 9, ch. 11, Gen. Laws of 1850, so as to constitute a Committee on Towns and Counties.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

The Saint Paul Press
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
QUESTION.

The True Policy of Industrial
Education Discussed.

To the Committee upon the Agricultural College and College Lands:

GENTLEMEN:—The interest which every citizen of Minnesota must feel in whatever concerns the subject of the proposed Agricultural College for our State, will furnish a sufficient apology for its discussion, and secure a patient examination of what may be said or written.

My object in addressing you in this public manner, is chiefly for the purpose of calling the attention of intelligent men throughout the State, to the claims of the subject committed to your care, and to invite criticism upon all theoretical conclusions, though plausible and authoritative.

It is proper and necessary that the details of a general system of Industrial Education, (by which I mean, that education which qualifies the student for labor with the hands as well as with the brain,) should, as far as possible, be elaborated, and rendered complete in all its details, before commencing the work, because it is desirable that there should be no conflicting arrangements, and that the integral parts when united, should form a harmonious whole; but he would be a bold man, and seemingly unacquainted with the history of a subject, which though upheld by the will of the people, has nevertheless paved its triumphal progress, with the wrecks of beautiful theories and bootless expenditures of time, talent and money, who should venture to predict the complete success of any plan combining in one institution the great advantages of theoretical and practical instruction in the Arts of Industry, as contemplated by the Congressional Act bestowing lands for this purpose.

It must be affirmed, as a reason for exertion, in our movements, that experience has done little but to mark out the bogs and quicksands where our predecessors have floundered.

Manual labor schools have so far proved a failure in this country, with the exception of the few whose recent organization precludes judgment upon their final success. Not a failure, in that much good has not been accomplished, but in so far as it was found impracticable to work out their distinctive features.

There was much of simplicity and force in the idea that inasmuch as knowledge of theology, medicine and law, is acquired in such institutions as moved in harmony or in conjunction with college devoted to science and literature, therefore the profession of farming might be similarly engorged with equal success. Under every form of trial, the logic of this conclusion has failed, and the only approach made toward their union is found in the establishment in many colleges of separate courses of study, known as the "scientific," the "commercial," "partial" or "optional."

It is in our power to ascertain why, by such means, agriculture has not been placed on a level with the other learned professions, we have taken one step toward the accomplishment of the "partial."

In the first place, the knowledge of theology, medicine, and law, is offered at a fixed price, in money, as a commodity to be paid for at such rates as will insure a supply. The same principle applies to board, and the incidentals of student life. But the farmer proposes to pay at least some part of these necessary expenditures in kind. That is, instead of cash, he desires to contribute labor. This labor is supposed to produce grain, vegetables, meat, milk, &c., essential to the daily wants of all institutions. He proves to you that this is better than money, because, without the intervention of factors, you are supplied at first cost, and save also the waste and expenditure of transportation. But unfortunately the pursuits of agriculture are not conducted with mathematical certainty. Bad seeds are notoriously common. Rain is sometimes withheld, even in the most favored localities, and its place supplied by untimely frosts. The grassopper, the chinch bug, the cut worm, and many insects, are frequently charged with being the occasion of great mischief.

Should any of these calamities befall, who is responsible for the loss? Will the keeper of Commons Hall accept the endeavor in place of the expected cabbages, corn and bacon? If he will not, who shall stand in the gap? Must the State? This would offer a fine premium to laziness and inefficiency, and would knock out that incentive to effort which is the keystone of the arch. This reasoning is sustained by the facts, and sufficiently demonstrates that, as a financial operation, it cannot be successful, since an object is as likely to be defeated by one failure, and the probability of its repetition, as by a dozen.

Another formidable obstacle in the way of introducing labor as a *quid pro quo*, is found in the difficulty of turning to good account, the service of many individuals when applied to a few objects and at such periods as shall not conflict with other duties. The farmer who employs one man and works with him, makes the work of that man profitable. Suppose he employs twenty-five men: how much is the case altered? Crops raised at a great profit, could alone justify the waste of such a course. But suppose further, that instead of men, twenty-five boys were employed and kept in the field four or six hours in the day, when progress could reasonably be anticipated? Could the teams and machinery of the farm be thus advantageously engaged? Would not school recitations, if of primary importance, compel the operations of the farm to be irregular and secondary?

Again, it is a question of much interest, as to what point labor can be car-

ried activity which is essential to the student. It seems to be admitted that such fatigue of body as cannot be completely overcome by a few minutes of rest, leaves a certain degree of lassitude and indifference, proportioned to the amount of that fatigue.

These difficulties are brought forward, simply as facts which have presented themselves in the progress of the subject, and by which our action is to be governed.

It is not to be inferred that manual labor is not desirable, or should not be attempted at the earliest period practicable. We conclude, only, that what may be our place for the future, we have no reason to hope from present knowledge, any pecuniary return for an investment made in land for a farm, and its proper implements and furnishings. The necessity for a Model or Experimental Farm, or one connected with philanthropic objects, is evident, but it is sought to show that, so far from being a source of revenue, must be accepted as an incidental burthen. And hence, the logic of figures will place a Manual Labor Institution upon a scale with others of a similar grade and endowment. Just as far as any part of the annual expenses are met by the State or by other sources, the student is relieved, and the balance must pay.

If I am reminded that the results in the Industrial Colleges of Europe would appear to disprove these conclusions, at least in part, I reply, that all efforts to engrave this feature into our system has met with little success, since we cannot import, also, the requisite dependence and satisfaction under a system which requires much tool and imports but little knowledge, with the hope that we may engrave these also upon young Americans according to the example of the European countries. A brief examination of the more prominent features and peculiarities of some of these Institutions may, however, occupy another article.

W. R. SMITH.

THE UNION FEELING IN SAVANNAH,
Overview of Joy at the Re-appearance of the Old Flag.

Conduct of the Rebel Soldiers
Upon the Evacuation of the City.

From the New York Herald.

The following private letters have been received in this city:

SAVANNAH, U. S., Dec. 22, 1864.—Sir:

I trust you will consider this an unanswerable step in respectfully addressing to you, and through you to the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania, my earnest protest against the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, of the 2d of May, 1864, which authorizes the payment given to the holders of Pennsylvania Stock by the act of June, 1860, for the payment of the interest in specie.

My frequent visits to Pennsylvania, and intimacy with many of its members, meet these, and led me to

the public stocks of the State, feeling the same confidence in the security and acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature as I felt in the public securities in England.

On the 1st of January, moreover, I communicated to various friends, who were led by my suggestions to similar investments, and who now find cause to reproach me for the loss they sustain by this recent act of the Legislature. I speak of course of my own debts. I am not so much concerned about my debts as about those of others.

I am obliged to hear so much about the "rebel" soldiers, and the importance of grasping every chance to make peace, enjoining his advice in that particular by a more gloomy picture of the condition of the country, and especially the financial situation, and to give us a new lease of life.

Very truly yours, HENRY HOLLAND.

To this Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, replies in a cause letter, saying that he had advised the continuance of payment in coin—but he goes on:

"This action of our Legislature was undoubtedly a wise one, and I am

not sorry to see that my

friends are not so much concerned

about the "rebels" as about the

loss of their money.

General Sherman has just arrived, and very anxious to be home. On

the night it was, when the military (Confederates) gave up this city to May or Arnold. The soldiers broke all the stores both in the street and throughout the city. It is a terrible sight.

Captain F. You may be sure I am

very happy. Captain W. has just been

in to call and offer me a guard or any assistance I may desire. Mr. B. did not leave, neither did Mr. H. nor Mr. L. Our kind regards, and say all good we are to be once more in the United States.

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SAINT PAUL, JANUARY 20, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation. It is the only paper in Minnesota, and therefore presents advantages to a advertiser which they will not find elsewhere.

EXFRANCHISEMENT OF COLOR-ED CITIZENS.

Elsewhere we publish a memorial, recently presented to the Legislature by some of the colored citizens of this State asking that the odious and unjust discrimination against their color and race in the constitutional definition of the classes entitled to the elective franchise, be done away with.

We have already repeatedly given our views upon this subject, and this simple and touching appeal of these members of a proscribed and oppressed race, leaves but little to add in the way of argument. Their case, as they mildly state it, rests upon an impregnable foundation of justice, and its formal presentation, now, we believe, for the first time in the political history of this State, will give the Republican majority of the Legislature an opportunity to demonstrate, in something more tangible than words, the sincerity of their professed devotion to the great idea of impartial freedom, upon which rests the whole fabric of our government.

In some other States, in the border Slave states for example, the non-administration of the emancipated slaves to the elective franchise, may be defined on the ground that the negroes, debased and brutalized by slavery, are unfit for the exercise of the right of suffrage—a principle which, by the way, though just in itself, becomes rank injustice, unless impartially applied to all who ignorance disqualifies for an intelligent discharge of the elective franchise. But no such excuse will hold good here, for no such facts exist to warrant it.

The colored population of this State, according to the last census, was, we believe, less than two hundred, and it does not now number probably more than five hundred. We hazard nothing in saying that in point of intelligence, industry and good morals, they surpass, taking them together, any equal number of such white citizens as usually poll their votes in the Second Ward of the city. Many of them are men of considerable property; all of them are devoted and loyal citizens of the Republic, true Americans in heart and soul, and not a few are pouring out their blood on the battle fields of the South in defense of the national flag, and in vindication of those sacred rights of human nature, whose impartial recognition they now claim from the Republican Legislature and the Republican people of Minnesota. It is an easy thing now to do this tardy act of justice. Four years—two years ago, it would have required no little moral courage to bring about a proposition in a Minnesota Legislature, largely Republican though it was, to expunge these barbarous pro-slavery disabilities from our Constitution. Now, that man will need to be a bold one, indeed, to be a Republican or Democrat, who can rise in our Legislature and deliberately defend the continued disfranchisement of our colored citizens.

Let us then, once and forever, with this last relic of the political despotism of the Slave oligarchy over Northern opinion!

THE POPE'S BULL.

We publish elsewhere the oddest document of this year, out of China, being the Encyclical of His Holiness, the Pope of Rome, to the Church Universal, whereby the successor to Hildebrand and the Seventh Gregory, of illustrious memory, commands the universe of this anno Domini, 1865, to go back immediately to the cool and cloistered shadows of the Eleventh century; requires all civil governments, principalities and powers to submit themselves forthwith to the authority of the Viceregent of God on earth and his priests; interdicts the monstrous heresy of the right of private judgment in matters of religion, and denounces as "impious and absurd," the opinion which men "dare" to express:

"That the perfect right of public society and civil progress arises from a condition of society, constituted and maintained without regard to all considerations of religion, as if it had no existence, or as least were of no importance in connection with the state."

In the same terms he holds up to reproach those who believe—

"That the best condition of society is that in which power is the only law, and that the law of the strongest, law, is radically inconsistent with Christian peace and progress."

The General Cabinet referred to is increasing rapidly in extent and importance, and is visited daily by great numbers from all parts of the country.

It would promote a higher conception of the agricultural capacity of our State if Minnesota were represented in the Cabinet by choice specimens of wool, as well as fruits, roots, and other products.

To the great mass of Eastern people Minnesota is an unknown land, and its advantages of soil and climate not at all understood.

Legislature of Minnesota

SEVENTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

Mr. SWIFT presented a petition from the citizens of Nicollet county, praying for the passage of the school law introduced by him yesterday.

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME.

By Mr. PORTER.—A bill for an amendment to the Constitution authorizing any person or corporation to charge toll for improving roads and bridges in the First District.

By Mr. MCKEEON.—A bill for an act to amend the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, so as to fix the rate of toll on the roads and bridges in the First District.

By Mr. PILLSBURY.—A bill for an act to amend the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, so as to fix the rate of toll on the roads and bridges in the First District.

By Mr. COLEMAN.—A bill for an act to amend the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, so as to fix the rate of toll on the roads and bridges in the First District.

By Mr. FOELHLER.—A bill for an act to amend the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, so as to fix the rate of toll on the roads and bridges in the First District.

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By Mr

SAINT PAUL, JANUARY 20, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Elsewhere we publish a memorial, recently presented to the Legislature by some of the colored citizens of this State, asking that the odious and unjust discrimination against their color and their race in the constitutional definition of the classes entitled to the elective franchise, be done away with.

We have already repeatedly given our views upon this subject, and this simple and touching appeal of these members of a proscribed and oppressed race, leaves but little to add in the way of argument. Their case, as they mildly state it, rests upon an impregnable foundation of justice, and its formal presentation, now, we believe, for the first time in the political history of this State, will give the Republican majority of the Legislature an opportunity to demonstrate, in something more tangible than words, the sincerity of their professed devotion to the great idea of impartial freedom, upon which rests the whole fabric of our government.

In some other States, in the border Slave states for example, the non-admission of the emancipated slaves to the elective franchise, may be defended on the ground that he negroes, debased and brutalized by slavery, are unfit for the exercise of the right of suffrage—a principle which, by the way, just as itself, becomes rank injustice, unless impartially applied to all whom ignorance disqualifies for an intelligent discharge of the elective franchise. But no such excuse will hold good here, for no such facts exist to warrant it.

The colored population of this State, according to the last census, was, we believe, less than two hundred, and does not now number probably more than five hundred. We hazard nothing in saying that in point of intelligence, industry and good morals, they surpass, taking them together, any equal number of such white citizens as usually poll their votes in the Second Ward of this city. Many of them are men of considerable property; all of them are devoted and loyal citizens of the Republic, true Americans in heart and soul, and not a few are pouring out their blood on the battle fields of the South in defense of the national flag, and in vindication of those sacred rights of human nature, whose impartial recognition they now claim from the Republican Legislature and the Republican People of Minnesota. It is an easy thing now to do tardy justice. Four years—two years ago, it would have required no little moral courage to broach a proposition to a Minnesota Legislature, largely Republican though it was, to expose these barbarous pro-slavery disabilities from our Constitution. Now, that man will need to be a bold one, indeed, be he Republican or Democrat, who can rise in our Legislature and deliberately defend the continued disfranchisement of our colored citizens.

Let us then, once and forever, with this last relic of the political despotism of the Slave Oligarchy over Northern opinion!

THE POPE'S BULL.

We publish elsewhere the oddest document of this age, out of China, being the Encyclical of His Holiness, the Pope of Rome, to the Church Universal, whereby the successor to Hildebrand and the Seventh Gregory, of illustrious memory, commands the universe of this *anno Domini*, 1865, to go back immediately to the cool and cloistered shadows of the Eleventh century; requires all civil governments, principalities and powers to submit themselves forthwith to the authority of the Vicegerent of God on earth and his priests; interdicts the monstrous heresy of the right of private judgment in matters of religion, and denounces as "impious and absurd" the opinion which men "dare" to express:

"That the perfect right of a civil society and civil government to regulate the conduct of a human society constituted and governed without regard to all considerations of religion, as it is now existing or at least within living memory, any distinction between truth and heresy."

In the same time he holds up to reproach those who believe—

"That the best condition of society is that in which the temporal power is not compelled to inflict the penalties of law upon violators of the Catholic religion, unless required by considerations of public safety."

And he teaches the climax when, quoting the words of Gregory XVI., Pope Pius IX. proclaims it "dilection" and "very hurtful to the welfare of the Catholic Church and of souls" to propagate this "erroneous doctrine."

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

THE CITY.

The Weekly Press.—Copies of this valuable publication can be obtained at our counting room this morning. It contains between forty and fifty columns of reading matter, which is more than is published in a single issue of any other paper in the State.

Full legislative reports, the latest telegrams, reliable market quotations, editorials, and all the important news of the past week, will be found in the **Weekly Press**.

Single copies five cents. Two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

DRAMATIC.

Presentation of the "Merchant of Venice," "Moby-Dick," &c., this Evening.

We called the attention of our readers yesterday morning, to the entertainment which is to be given this evening at the Atheneum, to the amateur Sanitary Society, and we would again remind them of the fact. It is an entertainment of a different order from those generally presented in this city, and cannot fail to draw a house flattering to the amateurs engaged in the presentation, as well as to the Sanitary treasury. Reserved seats can be obtained at Munger Brothers.

A gentleman who has been fortunate enough to hear a rehearsal, writes us as follows concerning it:

The closing entertainment for the St. Paul Sanitary Commission comes off to-night at the Atheneum, and certainly it has never been our lot, to chronicle a bill in such a style as this. The audience will be seated as the one now before us. The great and glorious play, by adaptation to the resources of amateurs, Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, will be given, with a cast that any city might be proud of. The plot for the humbling of the Jew, Shylock, with his attendant glory of exultation and triumph, rivalled poetry, demonstrating that immorality produces the great, hard, "Truth scenes" are embraced in this adaptation complete and entire. This exquisite effort of the world's greatest poet was written in the year 1596, when the author had arrived at the thirty-fourth year of his age; and, though it failed to meet with success, it has since become the pedestal Solanic; the unrivaled poetry of Portia in the trial scene, where the overwhelming shame on Shylock brings the mind to a perfect marvel of excitement in both acting and language; the absolute wit of Launcelot Gobbo, where his hideousness with his blind old father, are all portrayed, and by the rehearsal itself.

Then "Money," by the greater of our satirists, Lyron, is a feature that cuts with a sharp edge; and these are among the attractions of this night's entertainment for that most noble object, the Sanitary Commission.

We look for a house full to overflowing, and we do hope in their very arduous task, these gentlemen, who have so energetically pushed this enterainment through in so short a time, will be heartily received by the good people of St. Paul. Secure your seats early.

We have received the following poem, accompanied with a greenback request for its publication. This request has, of course, no influence with us, as we always pocket such insults with a rapidity which would clear the space in our advertising columns.

NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR ANY OCCASION OF WHATEVER NATURE, WHERE AN ADMISSION FEE IS REQUIRED, WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE PROPRIETORS, OR ANY EMPLOYEE CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT.

PRESS PRINTING CO.

27-30.—UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—The First National Bank, as the Fiscal Agent of the Government, furnishes these notes at their counter.

This is the only Government Loan on the market. Interest payable semi-annually at this bank.

JANUARY 20, 1865.—W.

NEW BOOKS AT MERRILL'S.—Annals of the Stage, by Dr. Dovas; House and Home Papers, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; A Year in China; Autumn Leaves; Held in Bondage; My Own Story; the Fire in the Heath; Sleepy Hollow; the American Tract Society, and Baptism Almanac for 1865. Also a new supply of John Godwin's Merchant School here; Come Fully, the Cradle of Antioch; Anna Holders, Gen. Scott's Anthropology, and other books at Merrill's.

Godey's Ladies Book for February at Merrill's.

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VALENTINES.—To the Trade.—Merrill's has all the elegant kinds of Valentines sent to the State. He has all kinds, sentimental and comic, from the finest to the cheapest, ranging at all prices, put up in five and ten dollar boxes, on which big profits can be realized.

He also has a good supply of cheap Valentines, which are offered at a low price.

Tariff rates call at their 201½ 1½-4½ opposite Stage Office.

W. H. TEMPEL, 3d street, below Minnesota.

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DRAMATIC.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents indications to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

PROPOSED INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

On Tuesday last, Hon. Wm. Wadsworth offered the following resolution in Congress, which was agreed to:

Whereas, It is believed and alleged by many persons, that the troubles in which the United States are involved, with regard to Indians, are far from being due to the policy, and the fraudulent dealing with said Indians by the whites; and

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, who shall be authorized to investigate all such matters as may be deemed necessary, and to make recommendations to the Government, through its agents or officers, which shall be carried into effect, with a view to the protection of Indians, and to send to the President a report, to be transmitted to send for persons and papers.

It seems to us that a committee of five is hardly sufficient to cover the immense area which the above resolution puts over to investigation. A committee of five in each Superintendent's District would have their hands full, for a year at least, if the proposed investigation were made as thorough, as those who are falsely accused of wrong dealing with the Indians, would, of course, desire for their own vindication, and as, on the other hand, would be necessary to a full exposure of the guilty parties, if such there are.

Nearly every daily newspaper in the country has been published with the past year either at a loss, or with a very narrow margin of profit. The New York Tribune, one of the most widely circulated journals in the United States, gave the results of its own business for 1864, as follows:

Receipts.....\$74,261 Expenses.....\$74,261 Profits.....\$1,75

This is a very poor margin for a large number of papers to work upon, and it is due mainly to the fact that, after we had received payment for the bulk of our weekly subscriptions at very high rates, the paper was taken part of the department of our National Currency — so largely enhanced as to subject it to an actual loss on most of our subscriptions.

Some here.

We publish elsewhere a very important letter of Provost Marshal General Fry to Gov. Miller, which is published in all the New York papers — explaining to the country his various original orders in respect to the last call.

It will be seen that the Government is determined to have 300,000 men, and not year's service, as the product of this call. The draft is coming, then, and the only way to avoid it is to volunteer.

All Minnesotans will be proud to know, from a note elsewhere published that General Ames, who led the assault on Fort Fisher — the greatest feat of war — is a citizen of Minnesota, and when at home resides at Northfield, Minnesota, where his father now lives.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY has introduced a bill in Congress making a grant of lands for a railroad from St. Cloud to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad.

The Senate accordingly went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. McCRACKEN in the Chair.

Mr. NORTON moved that the amendment be rejected.

Mr. MILLER said the bill had been referred to the Committee on Railroads, and he had already been referred to two committees and also to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MILLER said if any benefit was to be derived from the bill it must be obtained without delay as the work contemplated must be done at once.

Mr. THATCHER moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A vote was taken in the Senate, and the bill was rejected.

A bill to establish a school district in the town of Wabasha.

A bill for an act to attach the County of Mille Lacs to Stearns County.

A bill amending section 9 of chapter 15, Session Laws 1864, relating to the powers of the State Auditor.

A bill to amend the laws of the State Auditor.

A bill to amend the laws of Hastings to appropriate money to pay bounties for volunteers.

A bill establishing a school district in the town of La Crescent.

A bill to legalize the tax levied by the town of St. Francis, Hennepin County, for the purpose of their volunteers.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill providing for the improvement of the navigation of the Minnesota river. Read twice.

Mr. THATCHER moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THIRTY WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

WAFFS.

—Massachusetts State debt—\$22,000,000.

—San Francisco is enjoying a temporary revival.

—The Indians in Dakota are starving.

—The "blue" Moose is frozen stiff.

—Florence has had five shocks of an earthquake.

—Boethians hold curling matches on the ice.

—Shipping costs \$20 an hour in Washington.

—The Bull has responded in Berlin grey but as green.

—The young Duke of Norfolk is coming.

—The personality of Mr. John Leech, the great artist, has been won under £60,000.

—Bethel, Maine, sold \$29,000 worth of logs last year.

—The editor of the *Sacred Me.*, Dennis, Mr. J. B. Noyes died last Friday.

—The will of Col. Colt, of Hartford, has been contested by his brother.

—The New Jersey trotting mare May Queen has been sold to Jean Turner for \$12,000.

—The heaviest income tax paper in Fall River is B. M. C. Durfee—\$79,782.

—Pig-tails all counted, there are 60,000 Chinamen in California.

—Brigham Young has offered the Keam an engagement at his Utah theatre.

—Punch says the last kind of British pearls is a good wife, a thorough oyster, a bottle of forty port, and a perfect beefsteak.

—Great game of checkers government is playing; but are such draughts as Stanton according to Hoy?

—An old lawyer whose charges are as heavy as those of the Light Brigade, characterizes more moderate askings as "I'm simple."

—The London jockey advises auctioners that the regulations regarding sales are not to be found in any by-laws.

—A New Orleans cleric describes Anna Bishop's voice as clear as a bell, and says it is "the best in the world." Does it mean it is cracked?

—Queen Victoria has bought up a cart load of canoes to have Prince Albert's bust up them. Poor Queen, her grief is cutting.

—Madame Kistori has been picking up roses in the East. As far as her armfuls gave, she was a passive and gold, and in Constantinople, a similar magnificient gift was bestowed upon her.

—Prince Napoleon told the French Emperor that if the Czar came to Paris he would quit it as did on the visit of the King of Spain. Contrary "cuss," the Prince.

—Lord Montegagle is in Washington. As plain Mr. Rice he excites no attention, but, patricianized, he finds they "love a lord" there as well as in Europe.

—Cincinnati barbers have decided to shave no more on Sunday. Each upward hair must stand on end until Monday.

—The Switzerland editors are having a series of duels with their subscribers, on account of political differences.

—The theatre at Salt Lake flourishes. Mr. Panceifer was the principal attraction, and Mr. Young's family the principal audience.

—It is suggested that the Princess Mary of Cambridge has been a lone while in securing her liveliest Hood.

—The Emperor of China has decorated with the Order of the Dragon several French officers who took part in the capture of Nanking. This decoration, which is given to the highest military, represents the five-clawed imperial dragon, and has the following inscription in Chinese characters: "Before it the tigers tremble."

—At a grand ball given by the "Royal" at Liverpool on Friday, the following extorting verses were displayed over the platform:

"Dance hearty Dix invasion threat,
Then let the lions beware, sir;
There's wooden walls upon the sea,
And volunteers on shore, sir."—The Gulf shall roll into the lakes,
And the ocean into the forests,
Ere we permit a foreign tribe
Our native land to take."

—A little girl in Troy made a housewife and sent it to the army with her. And by a letter came from a sergeant who had the housewife fall and left on the field, but he stopped the flow of blood by using the housewife as a bandage, and so saved his life. We wish more of the girls would try to make useful housewives.

—A soldier who had been closely examined by court-martial may call himself a well tried soldier.

—On the 17th of December was begun the laying of the new Atlantic cable from the manufactory at Greenwich, to the ship Amatist, lent by the British Admiralty, and the cable to the Great Eastern at Sheerness. The laying was proceeding at the rate of two miles per hour.

—They have a new farce in London called "The Wilful Ward." Probably founded on Armentus.

—The old comedies are not the rage. The new style of singing is "off the Handel."

—The Imperial Library of Paris has received the heart of Voltaire—legacy left by the Marquis de Villette.

—Colt's arms are useful when you want to fight, but if you want to run away, colt's legs are better.

—A company in allusion to the rapid increase of population among the Mormons, says more of their people are in arms, than can be found among the same amounts of population anywhere else in the country.

—A cynical observer at the President's New Year's reception, who saw General Butler, said with a smile, "General, I bet Fort Fisher at Wilmington, to fish for big fish at favor at Washington. The cynic is under arrest.

—An old veteran who had been out in '61, hearing of the failure of Fort Fisher, burst out with "By Beelzebub, it is just as bad as Ben Butler's Blasted Blunder at Bloodygate!" of Big Bethel.

—A young man in Portland died recently from taking morphine by mistake for cough mixture.

—Cincinnati drinks \$100,000 worth of beer in a month.

—The Russian winter is awful! The sea is frozen as far as the eye can reach from Cronstadt.

—The clergymen lament that they receive more "calls" on New Year's Day than at any other time of the year.

—A donation supper given by Cincinnati ladies, yielded \$10,000 to the soldiers. Four thousand people feasted.

REPEAL OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.
Senator Ramsey's Speech on the Resolution.

a recent recommendation of the Detroit Board of Trade, that the treaty should not be disturbed at this time, but the Department of State, or a joint committee of the Government interested, should proceed with a revision of existing stipulations, is worthy of our consideration.

I appreciate fully, Mr. President, our financial necessities, but I do not believe we are largely dependent upon revenue on Canada and the other British Provinces of North America under its third article, as if that article, and the commercial exchanges which it authorized, was the total sum of the negotiations. We have, however, no right to insist, of the extension of American rights in the Newfoundland fisheries; nothing of the navigation secured to the Western States, both of the lower channel of the Mississippi, and the upper, the canals of Canada, are yet, those leading and vital provisions in favor of the United States, and were the consideration received for the free exchange of industrial products, not to mention the matter of the sovereignty of the Confederacy, or whatever may be the average of the present tariff. Suppose we substitute a duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, or whatever may be the average of the present tariff. Suppose we substitute a duty of twenty-five per cent., upon all imports, or twenty per cent. upon all exports, of the Confederacy, as might be readily stipulated by a supplementary treaty, and observe its effect upon the revenues during a period of five years. I have no impression that we could not, with the exception of Georgia and North Carolina; and in the latter case, not yet, those leading and vital provisions in favor of the United States, and were the consideration received for the free exchange of industrial products, not to mention the matter of the sovereignty of the Confederacy, or whatever may be the average of the present tariff. Suppose we substitute a duty of twenty-five per cent., upon all imports, or twenty per cent. upon all exports, of the Confederacy, as might be readily stipulated by a supplementary treaty, and observe its effect upon the revenues during a period of five years. 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